

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1854.

**The U. S. Sloop-of-War Portsmouth.**

This beautiful vessel, so familiar to the people of the Hawaiian Islands, will, in a few days, leave our harbor on her voyage home.

The cruise of the Portsmouth will have extended, by the time she reaches her home destination, to some three and a half years; and it has been one of constant activity and marked by incidents of unusual service. She sailed from Boston in December, 1851, arriving in the Pacific, after stopping at Rio Janeiro, in March, 1852. Her presence in Guayaquil was most opportune in protecting that city from the ravages which were threatened by the Flores expedition, and contributed largely to the failure of that piratical attempt to subvert the existing government.

At Panama, at San Juan del Sud and other points of the Central American and Mexican Coasts, the Portsmouth actively cruised to protect the interests of American citizens.

Since her last visit at these islands she was selected by the U. S. Government to maintain its good faith and treaty obligations, by breaking up the noted Walker invasion of Lower California. After this service had been performed, the Portsmouth proceeded to Mazatlan, where some forty or fifty American citizens were found incarcerated in a Mexican prison, with no charges alleged against them. The skill and judgment of Captain Dornin soon procured their liberation, leaving to the U. S. government the duty of demanding reclamation for this outrage.

Proceeding further south, the Portsmouth found the port of Acapulco blockaded by the war vessels of Santa Anna, to the great detriment of American travel and commerce, and to the great hazard of the innumerable passengers to and from San Francisco. Captain Dornin promptly addressed the commander of the Mexican forces, and with marked ability demanded the free ingress and egress of the U. S. Mail Steamers, and gave such reasons as will be justified by the world, and approved by his own government. The Mexican commander declining to raise the blockade in favor of the Mail Steamers, Captain Dornin gave notice that he would convey and protect all such vessels in and out of Acapulco. Thus, by his decision and firmness, the blockade was abandoned and communication, so essential to the safe steam navigation of the coast, again opened.

While we are gratified that Captain Dornin, his officers and crew will soon be at home with their families and friends, after such a long and arduous cruise, we cannot refrain from the expression of our regret at being compelled to part with them. We but express the sentiment of the government and people of this kingdom when we bear evidence of the deep hold Captain Dornin has obtained of their affection and confidence. Prompt and able in the performance of his duties, affable in his social intercourse, and alive to the responsibility of his position, he will leave behind him hosts of friends, solicitors of his future welfare and happiness. We heartily wish him a safe and pleasant voyage home. The Portsmouth will touch at Tahiti, only in the Pacific, and at some one port in the Atlantic, on her homeward voyage. The Sloop-of-War Decatur is daily expected from Callao, to supply the place of the Portsmouth in these waters.

**Twenty-Eighth of November.**

Tuesday last being the eleventh anniversary of the Joint Declaration of Great Britain and France of the King's Sovereignty, was observed as a holiday in Honolulu, agreeably with the notice to that effect previously given.

All the Consular flags on shore were displayed during the day, while the Hawaiian Ensign was hoisted at the main, by all the national vessels in port, and the French and English men-of-war were dressed in holiday costume.

His Majesty reviewed the troops on the plain at 11 o'clock, including the Hawaiian Guards, the Hawaiian Infantry and the native artillery.

At 12 o'clock salutes were fired by the American and French vessels of war in port, which were returned by the battery on Punch Bowl.

A reception in the evening at the Palace, which was numerously attended, closed the public ceremonies of the day.

Out of Honolulu, we are informed, the occasion was observed in the usual manner by the natives, in feasting and home-coming, which seems to afford them the *seu plus ultra* of enjoyment, on all festive occasions. As usual, when large numbers are engaged in this exhilarating amusement, some collisions took place, and some damage was done to horse-gear and calico, but no serious accidents have come to our knowledge, and the day passed off with the spirit we are accustomed to see upon such holidays at the islands.

**Items.**

—Capt. Adams, of the Navy, sailed from New York on the 1st of October for Liverpool, being the bearer of the ratified treaty with Japan. He proceeds by the overland route to Hong Kong, and thence to Japan.

—Yong Wing, a Chinese student, has just graduated at Yale College with the highest honors. He has procured a passport from the Secretary of State, and returns to China on a visit to his friends.

—The new Steam Ship City of Philadelphia, was stranded, on her first trip from Liverpool to Philadelphia, on the 7th Sept., on Cape Race. Her passengers, 600 in number, were all saved. Being an iron steamer, the compasses were so affected by the material of her hull, that no two of them agreed, and none worked accurately; this was the occasion of her loss. She was insured for \$200,000 in England, which was her full value. Her cargo was valued at \$800,000.

—Portions of the wreck of the long lost Steamer City of Glasgow have been found, which removes the last doubt in regard to her disastrous fate.

—The Rt. Rev. J. M. Wainwright, Bishop of the Diocese of New York, died on the 21st of Sept., in the 62d year of his age. His disease was bilious fever.

—The Episcopal Convention of New York have elected Dr. Horatio Potter, of Albany, Provisional Bishop of that Diocese. He is a Low Churchman. His Sermons Millions or Dollars.—Not a cent is left of the \$7,000,000 paid by the United States to Mexico. Where it has all gone to is a puzzle; but it is quite certain that the government is already driven to shifts to raise money. The progress of the revolution is every day more alarming, and the present condition of things cannot possibly continue much longer.—N. Y. Times.

**Public Curiousities.**

We notice by the San Francisco papers, that the most cordial interchange of civilities has taken place between the people of that city and the Admiral and officers of the French men-of-war in that port. The California Guards had visited the Admiral's ship, as well as Gen. Wool and suite; while the French officers had appeared at entertainments on shore, where they were cordially welcomed.

Our dates from San Francisco are to the 10th Nov., but nothing later than the 5th of Oct. has been received from New York, by the Vagabond, Intelligence from Europe is no later than that received by the E. L. Frost, which sailed from San Francisco on the 1st of November.

—Messrs. G. B. Post & Co., Capt. Newell, Wm. F. Baker, Esq., and J. W. Sullivan have furnished us this and memoranda, by the Vagabond, for which we are much obliged.

—The amount of treasure shipped by the John L. Stevens on the 1st of Nov. was \$1,872,039.

**Ships, Shipping &c.**

The clipper schooner Vagabond, Newell, arrived at San Francisco from this port, on the 30th Oct., in 18 days.

—Schr. E. L. Frost, Pierson, arrived on the 26th ult. in 25 days from S. F. She brought no mail, but Atlantic and European papers to the 5th Oct. and 16th Sept. received by the Nicaragua route in advance of the mail.

—Schooner MARIA, Riddell, arrived on the 29th, 15 days from the coast of Lower California, and the schooner FRODO, Godby, at the same time, from the same point.

—The new fast sailing ship OCEAN PEARL, W. Sears, Commander, is advertised in the Boston papers to sail for Honolulu in November.

—The U. S. S. SUSQUEHANNA had not arrived at San Francisco on the 10th of Nov. She sailed hence on the 30th Oct.

—The Br. brig HENRY WILLIAM arrived at San Francisco on the 6th Nov., 18 days from Honolulu, and H. B. M's. Frigate Amphitrite on the 7th, in 17 days, all well.

**The New Steam-Frigate Niagara.**

The building of the new steam-frigate Niagara, says the N. Y. Tribune of Oct. 5th, was commenced at the Navy Yard yesterday, under the supervision of George Steers. The Niagara is to be the largest vessel ever built in this country. Her extreme length will be 345 feet; depth of hold, 31 feet; breadth of beam, 55 feet; draft when loaded, 22 feet 9 inches; displacement 5,500 tons. Mr. Steers has contracted to give her a speed of 17 nautical miles per hour under sail alone, and a velocity of 16 nautical miles per hour under steam alone, in case the engines are constructed by Messrs T. H. & E. Farou. The Niagara is to be a propeller, and carry guns of eleven inches bore, or of the largest caliber used in the American Navy. The five remaining frigates are all to be much smaller than the Niagara, having a displacement of only about 3,500 tons.

The Washington Star of Oct. 23 says:—"It is undecided who are to construct the engines for the Niagara at New-York. We hear three direct-acting engines, with cylinders of 72 inch diameter and three feet and one-half stroke, are proposed for that vessel; and the competition for the work is between some New-York firms. The Board of Engineers re-assembled in this city on the 9th inst., to determine between the competitors."

[From the New London Chronicle, Oct. 1]

A FINE NEW VESSEL.—The beautiful clipper bark Yankee was launched on Thursday last from the yard of Mr. Wm. Miller, on the neck near Fort Trumbull. She was built by Mr. Miller for H. T. Smith and Capt. James Smith, and will be commanded by the latter. She is about four hundred tons burthen, constructed of the best materials and of course in the best manner, as Mr. Miller doesn't know how to build in any other. She will be employed, in the Pacific trade, between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, and will without doubt be one of the fastest and best vessels in every respect that has ever navigated those waters.

**LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE!**

Departure of the Expedition against the Crimea GENERAL EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

By the arrival of the Sch. E. L. Frost, 25 days from San Francisco, we have New York papers to Oct. 5th, and dates from Liverpool to the 16th of September. The most important feature in the European news is the announcement of the departure of the expedition against the Crimea.

The force engaged in this enterprise amounts to about seventy-five thousand soldiers and twenty-five thousand sailors. The fleet, said to comprise seven hundred vessels of all descriptions, sailed from Varna on the 4th inst., and would probably reach its destination by the 11th. It is said that the French Generals differed in opinion, as to the propriety of the movement, and that orders from the French Government had been sent out to stop its execution. A report prevailed that the Baltic fleet would return to England, and that Sir Charles Napier would resign. Beyond the Caucasus, the Russians have retreated from their posts, which had given rise to the belief that Schamyl had gained important successes over his adversaries. The French Government are in the market for a loan of four hundred million francs. The news from Spain is important. The revolutionary element is still kept under, but a violent demonstration of the republicans seems to be momentarily expected.

**Expedition against the Crimea.** This is perhaps the greatest event of the war, as leading to the greatest expected result of all the hostile operations—the capture of Sebastopol, and reduction of the whole Crimea. This is the largest naval expedition in the annals of warfare. It consisted of seven hundred ships, carrying at least 74,000 men, with horses, guns, pontoons, gabions, tents, and provisions, and all the materials of war.

The fleet numbers 25,000 sailors, and 3,000 cannon, while the land force comprises 20,000 English, 35,000 French, 10,000 Egyptians, 5,000 Tunisians, and 4,000 of other nationalities.

On the 24 September, the greater part of the British squadron, with the English troops on board, left Varna, and on the 5th the French, under Gen. St. Arnaud, and the Turks, left to join the British at Fidonisi, or Serpent's Island, off the mouth of the Danube, opposite to Eupatoria, in the Crimea. The debarkation will take place at Point Baba, near the mouth of River Katchka, where there are fifteen fathoms of water. Once landed, the allies will entrench themselves. The Russian army must next be beaten in the field, or the allies will occupy the heights above the city. From the sea, Fort Constantine, mounting one hundred and ten guns, will be the principal object of the attack. A position has been discovered whence the Russian fleet can be enfiladed, and either set on fire in the harbor, or be compelled to come out and fight. Not much is known of the Russian preparations.

Prince Menschikoff personally conducts the defence of Sebastopol. He attaches great importance to the fortifications of Oczakoff and Kherson, and some thousand men are occupied in strengthening those places. Continually reinforcements arrive at Odessa, and pass on. 69,000 men are said to be in camp, besides a full garrison in the city. A number of ships are being converted into fireships.

A new levy of ten men in a thousand has been ordered, through the western portion of the Russian Empire.

There are strange rumors current that the French Admiral Hamelin strongly opposed the Sevastopol expedition, that St. Arnaud takes the sole responsibility, and that sealed orders were on the way from France to stop it, when the expedition sailed. This may be only rumor.

**The embarkation at Varna.**

The London Times has published the following letter from the commander of one of the steam transports, dated Varna Bay, the 28th of August:—"Preparations are now going on on a gigantic scale. We have now 17 line of battle ships in Varna, with about 40 men-of-war steamers. I cannot imagine such a crowd of ships in any bay before. The bay is three miles in extent, and yet ships are lying as close as in the London docks. God preserve us from a gale of wind blowing just now—Thursday is, I believe, fixed on for the embarkation of infantry, the artillery are already embarked, and I fancy about Sunday, wind and weather permitting, we shall make a start. 70,000 is to be the total employed—English, French, and Turks. The French artillery is mostly embarked in Turkish war steamers. The plan of operation for taking Sevastopol is talked of pretty openly, but its being so open leads one to suspect the authenticity. Such reports give us I will repeat. About six miles to the north of Sevastopol is a plain reaching from the beach far inland; the approach from seaward is clear, and the shore can be made bold with will in 500 yards. It is proposed to land the troops here under cover of the guns of men-of-war, stationed alternately with the transports; the greater part of the fleet to prevent the Russians leaving the harbor. Well on the northern hill overlooking the

entrance, is a fort strongly defended; this is to be taken, and is, in fact, the great thing to be done. This accomplished, the fleet in the harbor lies at the mercy of our shells thrown from this height, and at which, from the great elevation, the ships will not be able to fire in return. Thus Sevastopol, town, arsenal and fleet are to be destroyed; and you may believe just as much as you like."

The time to be occupied in the transit seems generally to be fixed by naval men at five days.—The vessels amount to more than 400 in number, besides pontoons, boats and rafts. The course would be along the coast to the neighborhood of Serpents Island, where favorable breezes might be counted on. Supposing that no delay occurred, the expedition might be expected to reach the Russian shores by the 8th of the month, when the day of landing would depend of course entirely on circumstances, such as the state of the surf on the beach, the position of the Russian forces and the opinion of the Generals as to the best means of commencing operations.

**England.**

**THE CHOLERA.**—The Registrar General of London, in his record of deaths from cholera in the metropolis, says:—"The deaths in the last nine weeks have been—5, 20, 133, 399, 644, 729, 847, 1287, 2050; and the aggregate 6120 persons have lost their lives by the disease." It is feared, however, that the disease has not yet reached its culminating point.

**The Baltic.**

The report that the Baltic fleet is ordered to return to England causes apprehension that the Russian fleet will escape from the Baltic and commit devastations on commerce in the open sea.

It is also rumored that Sir Charles Napier wishes to resign.

An Anglo-French detachment had landed at Ubrichsburg, near Swaborg, destroyed some gunboats and set the town on fire.

Several English and French steamers had left for England and France.

**Austria.**

Although Austria does not consider the rejection of the four conditions a *casus belli*, she still looks to the guarantee demanded by the Western Powers as the only basis for a durable peace, and will therefore, at the same time, that she maintains her armed neutrality, neglect no opportunity of urging Russia to accept them.

The following despatch, dated at Vienna, has been published in the London papers:—"M. Meyendorff has been ordered to Emperor's letters of recall. He is about to return to St. Petersburg. Austria had officially notified the Western Powers of the Car's refusal of the propositions. The Powers expressed themselves satisfied with the armed neutrality of Austria."

**Spain.**

Advices from Madrid to Sept. 7th state that the payment of the imperial debt, which had been suspended, would be resumed Sept. 11th.

It was supposed that Queen Christina had arrived in Portugal on the 3d. The confiscation of her property had fairly commenced. The Governor of Oviedo had seized the coal mines which formed part of it.

**EXPECTED OUTBREAK.**—The revolutionary element is still kept under, but a violent demonstration of the republicans seems to be momentarily expected. The Republican party is extremely unpopular, and a new outbreak is anticipated. It has been discovered that republicans are extensively organized, and almost ready for action throughout Spain. The programme of the movement is clandestinely circulated. The Marquis of Albalade is recognized as the head of the movement, and has gone into concealment, the better to direct the secret operations. Opinion connects Mr. Soule's absence with the same cause.

Queen Christina has arrived at Lisbon. She travels under the name of the Countess d'Irmandade, and will embark at Oporto for France.

**Asia.**

**THE TURKS IN ASIA.**—In Asia, the Turks have undoubtedly obtained some advantages recently by the retreat of the Russians from the borders of Georgia, and there are rumors that Schamyl has having sacked and burned a large number of villages. Schamyl, with 20,000 Circassians, had made an incursion into Georgia, defeated the Russians, and carried off some important hostages. Count Rebutoff has blown up the fortress of Bayazid, and evacuated the city.

The Circassian chief before raising his forces sent an embassy to Constantinople, in order to make sure that Turkey had no design of assailing the independence which he so long defended against Russia. This essential preliminary having been settled, he moved without further delay, and the immediate effect of his advance is to neutralize, and to alarm General Rebutoff as to the safety of his communications. At last preparations are in progress which cannot fail to be soon marked by some decisive result, and there can, we think, be little doubt that the issue will be such as realize the hopes of government, and to silence the complaints of the self-constituted organs of the British public.

**MAILS.**

Will close at the Post Office this day, at 3 o'clock, for San Francisco, by the Sch. T. H. Allen.

To-day, for Tahiti, by the Portsmouth.

To-day, for Sydney, by the Sea Witch.

On Monday, for the windward, by the Kamehameha.

On Monday, for Kauai, by the Kalamia.

—The bottled Soda furnished daily by Messrs. Brubaker & Co. is a delicious beverage, and is in extensive use by the citizens of Honolulu. Try it.

—His Royal Highness Prince Liholiho returned to Honolulu on Friday, in the steamer Sea Bird, from Hawaii. He received the customary salute on arriving at the Palace.

**MARRIED.**

Yesterday, by Rev. S. C. Damon, Mr. ARTHUR PARSONS and Miss MARY ANN BEAMAN, of San Francisco.

**DIED.**

Dec. 1, MICHAEL R., infant son of M. R. Harvey, of this city, aged 30 months.

On the 24th Nov., in Maunaloa Valley, Chas. AUGUSTUS, the Barber, aged about 40 years. He was born on the island of St. Thomas, but was a naturalized Hawaiian. He was a member of 30 Foreign Church.

**Passengers.**

By Sch. Vagabond, from S. F.—Rev. Albert Williams, lady and three children, Dr. Chas. Wm. Baker, Jr., Capt. John Sharkey and lady, Mrs. Reed and two children, Mrs. Ball and daughter, Miss Robin, A. G. Jones, J. Tuttle, Mrs. Capt. Jacob Taylor, H. Y. Darwell, Wm. A. Groves, L. McColl, John R. Gallagher, Walter Abbott, J. H. Van Valkenburg, Wm. Luffin, A. S. Marvin, E. A. Eger, H. M. Copeland, Victor P. Parker, Pat. H. S. W. Wm. A. K. Hong, Ah. Cui, N. W. Lincoln, Wm. Dougherty, STRAKER, John Hoff, an R. H. Holstein, James Maguire, John Keating, Wm. Kimball—35 Cabin and 5 Steerage.

**MARINE JOURNAL.**

**PORT OF HONOLULU.**

**Arrived.**

25—Sch. J. H. Perry, Lawrence, 29 m. 1200 sp. 27—Geo. Washington, Edwards, 36 m. 2500 sp. 30,000 b. 28—Parade, Broom, 20 m. 1000 sp. 29—Syracuse, Lake, 13 m. 1030 sp. 1800 b. 29—Hibernia, Hunt, 16 m. 450 sp. 4000 b. 29—Chloris, Brown, 10 m. 300 sp. 4000 b.

**Merchant Vessels.**

27—Schr. E. L. Frost, Pierson, 25 m. from S. F. 28—Maria, Riddell, 15 m. from Maria Island. 29—Vagabond, Newell, 18 m. from S. F.

**Cleared.**

24—Dover, Babcock, New London. 25—Republic, Austin, Bremen. 26—Alta, Foster, New Bedford. 27—Alexander, Ryan, cruise. 28—Ward, Ward, Bedford. 29—Northern Light, Norton, Fairhaven. 29—Norton, N. Bedford. 29—Windsor, Giles, cruise. 29—Chloris, Brown, 10 m. 300 sp. 4000 b. 29—Coriolanus, Griffin, "

Nov. 29—Ar. Henniken, Geerken, Bremen. Sch. Maria, Riddell, 15 m. from Maria Island. Washington, Edwards, 36 m. 2500 sp. 30,000 b. 28—Parade, Broom, 20 m. 1000 sp. 29—Syracuse, Lake, 13 m. 1030 sp. 1800 b. 29—Hibernia, Hunt, 16 m. 450 sp. 4000 b. 29—Chloris, Brown, 10 m. 300 sp. 4000 b.

**PORT OF HILO.**

**Arrived.**

Nov. 29—Bk. Fanny, Nye, N. B. 2,250 wh, 20 sp, 37,000 b. 30—Sh. Champion, Waterman, N. B. 1,300 wh, 400 sp, 30,000 b.

**Memoranda.**

The Maria reports having spoken at Cape St. Lucas, Am. bk. Valparaiso, Tilton, 1,330 bl. whale; ship John, 80 bl; ship R. Adams, Andrews, 100 bl. sperm. Capt. Waverlet sailed for Baltimore on the 28th Oct. with cargo of gum.

American Clipper Schooner "Vagabond," F. A. Newell, master, sailed from San Francisco Friday, Nov. 18, 1854. Discharged Pilot at 2 P. M., and commenced the voyage with light air from Westward. For fifteen days experienced a succession of light winds, calms, head winds, with heavy head seas, and on the 28th Oct. was struck by a cruise.

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Schooner Frodo, from St. Bartholomew's Bay, left Capt. Magdalen, Chester, to land goods. Ceres Island, bearing N. E. spoke ship Flying Cloud, Tills, on a cruise.

(Received from Captain Maguire by General Miller, Dec. 1.)

On the 28th of August, and again on the 31st, four whale ships were seen from H. B. M's. Decoy-ship Pilot, to the eastward of Point Barrow, Lat 71° 21' North, and Long. 156° 25' West. One of them was boarded and proved to be the Franklin, Capt. Richmond, who said these ships had been induced to venture so far by the accounts of numerous whales seen in that part of the Arctic Sea and further east by Capt. Collinson, of the British Decoy-ship Enterprise. They had some success, but the whales were small. Capt. Richmond said a whale ship named the Monongahela was supposed to have been lost last season on the Fox Islands near the 72° passage, (Long. 173 W.) some casks having been picked up this year near those islands and believed to have belonged to that ship. The whole crew are supposed to have perished. The sea north of the American Continent was more open this year than it was ever before.

**AUCTION SALES.**

**BY M. C. MONSARRAT.**

**THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock,**  
At the Auction Room, a splendid collection of Pictures, Books, Perfumery, Fancy Wares, one Seraphine, &c. &c.

**ON TUESDAY NEXT, Dec. 5, at Auction Room,**  
a new assortment of General Merchandise, ex Vagabond.

Also:—The well-known Carriage Mare MAY FLY, a new Carriage and Harness.

**ON TUESDAY, at 12 o'clock M., on J. Robinson & Co.'s Wharf, the Whaleship "CHARIOT," with all her Chains, Spars, Boats, Whaling Gear, Casks, &c., &c., as she now lies.** 30-1t

**AUCTION SALE OF LAND.**  
WILL be sold at Public Auction at Waikapa, Maui, on Monday, the 16th of January ensuing, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the School Lands in Waikapa, remaining unsold and consisting chiefly of the following:

1. A lot of 486 acres of excellent pasture land, mostly fenced and having plenty of water.
2. The ill of Ahukaloa, containing about 30 acres of Kalo and upland, the whole of which might be watered and planted, and is partly fenced.
3. A mountain lot, of about 160 acres.
4. A number of lots in different parts of Waikapa—some of them large.
5. Small lots of dry land.
6. N. B. Any person or persons having claims in any of the above lots, must prove the same before the day of sale, or be forever barred possession.

By order of Minister Public Instruction.  
W. P. KAHALA, Auctioneer.  
Nov. 25th, 1854.—30-1t

**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.**—On Saturday December 2, 1854, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, (if not previously disposed of), will be sold at auction:—The Land and the two-story dwelling-house thereon, situated on Maunakea-street, adjoining the premises of C. W. Vincent, Esq. For particulars inquire at Sales-room of J. F. COLBURN, Auctioneer. 25-1t

**LIST OF LICENCES EXPIRING IN DECEMBER, 1854.**

RETAIL STORES.—Ashbrook & Co., Dec. 2.—C. F. Lafranz, Dec. 3; Simmons & Lazarus, Dec. 8; A. C. Hunt, Dec. 9; Melchers & Co., Dec. 11; H. McIntyre, Dec. 20; George Clark, Dec. 31; Henry Clark, Hawaii, Dec. 10.

WHOLESALE SPIRITS.—B. F. SNOW, Dec. 14; Melchers & Co., Dec. 11.

VICTUALERS.—Moses C. Humphries, Dec. 3; J. Hennessey Dec. 1.

HAWAIIAN PILOTS.—Geo. A. Hildge, Hawaii, Dec. 2; J. Robinson, Maui, Dec. 6; Ahui, Maui, Dec. 13; Kekahuna, Maui, Dec. 19; Kawahuku, Maui, Dec. 19; Asing, Kauai, Dec. 16; Halaiki, Kauai, Dec. 19; Halanani, Kauai, Dec. 22.

BOAT LICENCES.—Nos. 106, 107 & 108.

HORSE LICENCES.—Nos. 338 to 355, (both inclusive.) H. W. MCCOUGHTERY, Clerk. Interior Office, 1854.

**NOTICE.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a  
**Bakery and Confectioner's Establishment,**  
two doors above Mr. Lafranz's store, Maunakea-st., where a good assortment of articles can be found at all times.

Balls and Pic Nic Parties supplied with any article in the above line on short notice.

—Ice Creams, Jellies, Blanc Mange, Cakes of all kinds, on hand, or supplied to order.  
30-1t SHAIK JAFFER.

**FIRE-WOOD.**—Thirty cords Fire-Wood, for sale by 30-1t GULICK & CLARK.

**NOTICE.**—Two or three well qualified School Teachers of good character, may find employment by calling at the office of the Minister of Public Instruction. They will be engaged for the purpose of teaching the English language to natives. None need apply who cannot produce good testimonials.—30-1t

**NOTICE.**—My Wife, Kanana, having left me without cause or provocation, I hereby caution all persons that I will pay no debt for her contracting after this date.  
Honolulu, Nov. 29, 1854.—29-1t RUSSELL.

**JUST RECEIVED per ship "CHASCA"** from Boston, the following merchandise:  
**CASER PRINTS, CASER MUSLINS, BLUE AND WHITE COTTONS.**

Cheese in tins, corn meal, codfish, mackerel, dried apples, pickles, pepper sauce, tomato fruit, assorted preserves, lemon syrup, pine fruit, clams, oysters, assorted meats, mustard, cloves, ginger, cassia, pickles, nutmegs, saleratus, cream tartar, tobacco, brown soap, white do., split peas, Smyrna currents, sardines, castile soap, chocolate, yeast powder, superior sugar, cured hams, &c.

**WHALEMEN'S SLOPS.**  
Satinet pants, white shirts, calico do., cotton under do., Denim overalls, do. frocks, double breasted flannel shirts, pilot reefing jackets, blanket overcoats, thick boots.

**Boots, Shoes, &c.**  
Tap sole boots, grain do., cal. congress glove top boots, lasting gutters, short calf boots, thick do. do., enamelled brogans.

**Hardware.**  
Casks sauce pans, cut tacks, Jew's harp, Assorted planes, auger bits, caulking irons, brad awls, measuring tapes, spring balances, table knives and forks, butcher knives, table spoons; bung borers, hammer, plumb line and levels, coffee mills, copper wire, wire saws, wire saws, axe heads, beach vices, riggers' screws, saw files, oil stones, assortment brushes, sail twine, iron wire, glass 8x10, 10x12, 10x14, manure forks, do. rakes.

**SADDLERY & SUNDRIES.**  
English saddles, Common do., painted tubs, do. pails, nests boxes, brooms, shovels, rigging leather, fine nails, wrought do., cut do., lanterns, lamp black, tin, varnish, chrome green, black paint, white lead, &c.

**Also.**  
An assortment of stationary, or yokes complete, ox bows, assortment of Manila rope, do. American manufacture, from 1 to 3 1/2 inch, whale line, and other merchandise too numerous to mention.  
29-1t CHARLES BREWER.

**GENERAL MERCHANDISE &C.**

**NOTICE.**  
THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of C. T. AVERBERG & Co., will expire in December, 1854. All persons having any claims against the firm will present them immediately for payment; and all those indebted to the same will please settle their accounts on or before the 15th Dec, 1854.

**SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES!!**  
THE entire stock of goods on hand, consisting of Dry goods, clothing, hardware, fancy articles, jewelry, &c. Just received, an invoice of Paris custom made gents' shirts, of assorted sizes—assorted articles. Gents' French calf-skin lace up shoes, Oxford ties, white horse hair skirts, superior black, colored, changeable and check silks; heavy broad case silk, ribbons, dress patterns, &c. &c. for sale low by  
C. T. AVERBERG & CO.  
Corner King and Maunakea Sts.  
Nov. 24, 1854. 29-3t

**FLORENCE STAPENHORST OFFERS FOR SALE.**  
Prints, Muslins, printed laces, figured Alpacaes, dotted Muslins, embroidered Orleans, Curled Docks, ruffles and Colognes, Shirts, hickory striped, cold Calico, Crystal Palace, Jenny Lind, cold French blouse, white flannel, blue and scarlet do. Pans, Cottonade, linen drill, Russia duck, Cassinet, Sarcenet and plaid Sarcenet, Cords, linen grass, and silk Sacks, Cutlery, Tack, Sheath, Pocket and Bowie Knives, Perfumery, Cologne, Lavender and Florida Water, Hair oil, Essences and Soaps, Visiting Card Cases, Needles and Memorandum books, Haxall's family flour, Wilson's Pilot Bread, Irish Pork, Split Peas, Chile Beans, Sardines, French Mustard, French Peas, (petit Pois), Champagne in bond, Sherry and Port Wines in Casks, old Jamaica Rum in bottles. 29-2m.

**NOTICE.**—All persons having claims against the firm of MAXWELL & CO., Butchers, are requested to present them to the undersigned, by the first day of December next, and all persons indebted to the above parties to settle the same with  
J. J. DOWSETT.  
Honolulu, Nov. 25, 1854. 29-2t

**TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.**—The undersigned has in his possession, one qr.